THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9553. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20. 1782.

WALTER ROSS Writer to the Signet is to begin his LECTURES upon the PRACTICE of the LAW of SCOTLAND, on Tuesday the 26th current, in St Luke's Lodge, at one o'clock.

Attendance is given in the Parliament House every forenoon this week, in order to give out the tickets.

SALE OF

HABERDASHERY, TEAS, &c.

THO. CHURNSIDE, Haberdasher and Tea-Dealer, in Crichton Street, by George's Square, returns his grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto received;—and begs leave to acquaint them, That Mrs CHURNSIDE is just returned from London; where, and at the principal manufacturing towns in England, she has carefully selected

A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE

ASSORTMENT OF HABERDASHERY GOODS,

which are selling on very reasonable terms.—A few of the many articles which compose this collection are noted below.

Black and coloured Silks.	Lawns and Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Modes and Sattins.	Black and white Crapes.
A variety of Muslins, plain, strip'd, sprig'd, and tambour'd.	Black Laces, Thread Edgings, and Joining Laces.
Tambour Aprons.	Gloves and Fans.
Muslin Handkerchiefs.	Variety of Silk Handkerchiefs.
A variety of Shawls.	Ginghams.
Chintz printed Cottons, and printed Linens.	Lenongs.
Marseill'd, corded, tweel'd, and border'd Demitties.	Variety of [illegible] Stockings.
A variety of Gauzes.	Ribbons, Gumflowers, and Ostrich Feathers.
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons.	Durants and Calimancoes, &c. &c.

He has on hand a large quantity of the very best BLACK and GREEN TEAS, at very moderate prices.

N. B. As T. CHURNSIDE intends in future to sell for ready money only, he is resolved to deal on very moderate profits.

ENGLISH APPLES.

JUST arrived from England, a Cargo of FINE FRUIT, in excellent order, consisting of

GOLDEN PIPPINS,	GOLDEN RUSSETS,
NONPAREILS,	RENNETS,

And a variety of other sorts for table use and baking:

Selling next door to the Weigh-house, Leith.

The finest of the fruit is in neat bushel baskets.

Carron Grates, Anneal'd Goblets, &c.

JAMES BERTRAM, at the GILDED BALL, North Side, Grass-market, Edinburgh, returns most grateful thanks to his friends and the public for their many past favours, and takes the liberty now to inform them, that he has mounted the most extensive and elegant assortment of Carron Grates of the newest figures; Smoke Stoves of all dimensions, with registers; Laundry Heater and Square Stoves, with funnels and regulators calculated for places where no vents are; likewise Franklin's much-admired Winding Stoves, being esteemed one of the most curious inventions for preventing smoke, and operating totally different from any other stove whatever; also Perpetual Ovens, Boiling Tables, Furnace Doors and Bars, Coal-backets, Fire-pans, Black Lead for cleaning Grates, &c.

He has just got to hand a very fine assortment of best polished die-cut and common-ribb'd Fenders, with Tongs, Pokers, and Shovels, and will ever be properly supplied from Carron with Anneal'd Tea-kettles, Goblets, Stew-pans, &c.

☞ J. Bertram will take particular care, that such as may favour him with their orders will be served with articles of the best quality, and upon as low terms as any in town, it being highly ridiculous to attempt underselling, when equal access may be had to the best markets.

It is always understood, that dealers must be served at the Wholesale Prices.

Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office,

Back Stairs, Parliament Close.

THE Annual Premiums due upon Insurances in this Office, at the present term of Martinmas, are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured will please also notice, That, by the late act of Parliament, charging a duty of One Shilling and Sixpence upon every Hundred Pounds insured, the duty on all insurances *payable at this term*, whether annual or seven years policies, is from the 24th June last to Martinmas 1783, conform to which receipts will be given at the Office, by

CHRISTR. MOUBRAY, Cashier.

N. B. Whereas it has been the practice of this and other Insurance Offices, in all cases of loss and damage by fire, to deduct three per cent. from the amount of the damage, notice is hereby given, That all claims upon this Office for loss or damage by fire, will in future be paid without any deduction.

Nov. 11. 1782.

At a Meeting of the Heritors of the County of Edinburgh Nov. 18. 1782.

THE Sheriff having informed the Meeting, That such was the state of the crop in this country, notwithstanding a great deal of it had been cut down and gathered in since the last Meeting, that it would still be necessary for the Heritors of the county to bestow their particular attention upon the situation of their different parishes, and if possible to inform themselves so minutely of that matter as to enable them to judge what measures would be proper to be adopted in case there should appear just grounds for apprehension that there might be a scarcity of provisions, or that the price of them would rise so high as to render it impossible for the actual poor, or people in narrow circumstances, to live without some assistance and support.

Which being considered by the Meeting, they were of opinion, that this matter deserved their most serious attention; and, as a little time would let the state of the country be completely known, they adjourned to Friday the 6th December next, twelve o'clock mid-day, at the Goldsmith's Hall, Parliament Square.

Before which time, it was recommended to the Heritors in the different parishes to meet, and take into consideration the state of their several crops, and either to come themselves, or send a deputation of their number prepared to give all the information in their power to the next Meeting, respecting their circumstances and situations, in order that some proper plan might be devised for their general relief and advantage. And ordained a copy of this Minute to be published in the Edinburgh news papers.

(Signed) JA. NEWBIGGING, CLERK.

WANTED,

A SHIP-CARPENTER and BLACKSMITH, who will engage for three or four years to go to St Lucia.

For further particulars, enquire at Josiah Maxton sadler in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

A SECOND LIEUTENANCY in an old Corps presently in Scotland.

Apply to Thomas Macdonald clerk to the signet.

At a COURT-MARTIAL *held at the Horse-Guards before the Right Worshipful Sir* CHARLES GOULD, *Knt. his Majesty's Advocate-General, on the Hon. Lieutenant-General* JAMES MURRAY, *late* GOVERNOR *of the* Island *of* MINORCA.

GEORGE R. } WHEREAS it has been most humbly represented unto Us, upon the information of Sir William Draper, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of our forces, and late Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Minorca, that Lieutenant-General James Murray, late Governor of the said island, and Commander in Chief of our forces within the same, was, antecedent to the late siege, but after certain notice of the preparations making by the enemy for that purpose, as also during the said siege, and subsequent thereto, guilty of flagrant misbehaviour in the exercise of his command, as well as of culpable neglect in the several instances enumerated in a paper to this our Royal warrant annexed; and further, that the said Lieut. Gen. James Murray was guilty of a shameful profusion and misapplication of the public money and stores; and also of rapacity and extortion during his said command; and did unwarrantably commit divers acts of oppression and cruelty, the particular instances whereof are specified under these respective heads in the said paper hereunto annexed: And whereas it hath been moreover represented unto Us, upon the humble complaint of the said Lieut. Gen. Sir William Draper, that the said Lieut. Gen. James Murray, then his superior in command, did much aggrieve and wrong him the said Sir William Draper, by issuing an order on the 15th day of October, 1781, tending to dishonour and disgrace him, and to prevent him from doing his duty as Lieutenant-Governor, by falsely charging him with an attempt to take the command from him the Governor in Chief, and by superseding him the Lieutenant-Governor without just cause; and, lastly, by falsely giving out that the said Lieutenant-Governor had advised him the Governor to surrender the place sooner than he did: All which said matters of representation and complaint We think fit to be enquired into by a General Court-Martial. Our will and pleasure, therefore, is, that a General Court-Martial be forthwith held upon this occasion, which is to consist of Our trusty and well-beloved Sir George Howard, Knight of the Bath, General of Our forces, whom We do appoint to be President thereof; and of Our trusty and well-beloved Studholm Hodgson, General; Our trusty and well-beloved John Lambton; Thomas Gage; Frederick Cavendish, (commonly called Lord Frederick Cavendish;) Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin Henry Earl of Pembroke; Our trusty and well-beloved Cyrus Trapaud; Sir William Boothby, Baronet; Benjamin Carpenter, Bigoe Armstrong, Marisco Frederick, William Evelyn, Philip Sherrard, George Lane Parker, William Alexander Sorell, Lieutenant-Generals; Our trusty and well-beloved James Pattison, James Bramham, and Samuel Cleaveland, Major-Generals of Our forces; all of whom, or the said President, with any twelve or more of the said other officers, may constitute the said General Court-Martial: And you are to order the Provost Marshal-General of Our forces, or his Deputy, to give notice to the said President and Officers, and all others whom it may concern, when and where the said Court-Martial is to be held, and to summon such witnesses as may be able to give testimony in this matter; the said Provost-Marshal and his Deputy being hereby directed to obey your orders, and give their attendance where it shall be your site. And We do hereby authorise and impower the General Court-Martial to hear and examine all such matters and informations as shall be brought before them touching the representation and complaint aforesaid, and to proceed in the trial of the said Lieutenant-General James Murray, and in giving of sentence according to the rules of military discipline. And for so doing this shall be as well to you as to the said Court-Martial, and all others concerned, a sufficient warrant.

Given at Our Court at St James's, this 16th day of October, 1782, in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

By his Majesty's command,

THO. TOWNSHEND.

To our trusty and well beloved Sir Charles Gould, Judge-Advocate-General of Our forces, or his Deputy.

INSTANCES *of* MISBEHAVIOUR *alledged against Lieutenant-General* JAMES MURRAY, *by Lieutenant-General Sir* WILLIAM DRAPER, *referred to in his Majesty's Warrant of the 16th of October,* 1782.

Bad Conduct before the Siege.

1st. Suffering the troops in garrison at Fort St Philip's to be without their officers, who lived at Mahon or George Town, in the month of February 1780, although there was, and had, for some time past, been, an expectation of an attempt upon the island; the fortress of Fort St Philip's being then also, from a variety of defects, in a very bad condition to sustain the enemy.

2dly, Suffering the offices of the house, called *Stanhope's Tower*, to continue undemolished, which gave the enemy the great advantage of immediately taking post there, to the no small detriment and annoyance of his Majesty's troops.

3dly, Repairing the great road from Mahon to St Philip's, by which the enemy's artillery was brought up to their batteries with the utmost ease, and this after he had repeatedly told the garrison that they would be attacked.

4thly, Neglecting to withdraw the troops and stores from Citadella and Tournelles in proper time, although he had received strong information from his Majesty's Minister at Florence, and from others, that the enemy's descent would speedily take place, whereby those troops and stores were intercepted and lost

5thly, Neglecting, on the descent of the Spaniards on the 19th of August 1781, to order the naval and other stores in the marine arsenal to be set on fire, whereby those important and valuable magazines fell into the hands of the enemy: and omitting to station vessels to prevent their rapid approach to Mahon, so that even his own goods, plans, and papers were seized, and the troops retired into the fort with great confusion, loss, and disgrace.

6thly, Suffering the enemy to carry on a sap, and erect their batteries behind some weak stone walls; although it was obvious that a proper and vigorous exertion of artillery would either have prevented, or at least greatly retarded, their approaches and construction.

7thly, Suffering the enemy's barbet battery at the Russian hospital to stand undemolished for weeks together; although it might have been demolished by the heavy cannon and howitzers of the garrison.

8thly, Giving out an order, dated Oct. 15. 1781, in words to the following effect: No gun, or any piece of ordnance hereafter, to be fired in day-light without orders from the commanding officer of artillery, who can, upon the smallest notice, communicate with the Governor, who is ever watchful;" which order tended greatly to invite and facilitate the enemy's approach, and numerous opportunities of obstructing their movements were thereby lost.

9thly, Ordering several ships, and their contents, (to a great amount) to be sunk; among others the Minorca, a new frigate, which might have escaped in safety with only thirty-five hands, and the General Murray privateer with twenty hands; which vessels might have been usefully employed for the King's service.

Bad Conduct during the Siege.

1st, Giving out in public orders, on the 8th day of January last, (being the third day of the siege) "That the enemy's battering train was such as had never before been brought against any place of the first magnitude since the invention of gunpowder; and that the garrison might be assured, that the defence of Fort St Philip's had little or no dependance upon its artillery;" which order tended to augment the terror of the enemy's attack, and to cool the zeal and ardour of the artillery men of the garrison; and from the date of which order the fire from the place became almost extinct in the day time, and the enemy redoubled their efforts.

2dly, Abandoning and blowing up all the places of arms, and communications of the inner covered-way, the night after he had given out, in public orders, that, in case of alarm, he should be found in the part of the inner covered way, defended by the 51st regiment, and be the last man to retreat from it; the enemy at that time not being in any part within three hundred yards of the outer covered-way, and no work having been taken, or even attempted.

3dly, Ordering the officers in the out posts to invite the enemy into them, with a view, as he said, to blow them up with the works.

4thly, Surrendering the fortress and garrison, at a time when the enemy, in the nearest point of approach towards the covered-way of the Queen's Redoubt, was still at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards, and had opened no battery nearer than five hundred yards, when no work had been taken, or once assaulted, except by cannon and shells, and not one of the numerous mines had been sprung; when the mortars for throwing stones, and the fougasses were prepared; and when there was no breach in any work below the Cordon, nor a possibility of it, unless the batteries of the enemy had been advanced nearer.

5thly, Desiring (with a view to magnify the sickness of his garrison, which, it is admitted, was sickly, and thereby to justify his surrender) that the respective Commanding Officers would march out their corps as weak as possible; and also, with the like view of justification, suppressing, in his report to the Secretary of State, the mention of the marine corps, which alone consisted of 430 fit for duty, with 135 artillery-men, besides Greeks, Algerines, and Corsicans.

Bad Conduct after the Siege.

Suffering the Spanish General to turn him out of the fortress, before the Articles of Capitulation were signed, and not taking any hostages for the security of his garrison.

Shameful Profusion and Misapplication of the Public Money and Stores.

1st, Expending nine hundred pounds in the purchase of some wool, to make about seven traverses on the top of the castle, although, with the common materials of cask, or cantoon stones, four or five pounds for each would have sufficed.

2dly, Misapplying the masons, artificers, and labourers, by causing them to work on the offices of Stanhope's Tower, for his own emolument.

3dly, Buying, or being concerned in several privateers, under the pretence of establishing packet boats to go to Italy for letters, the crews of which privateers were chiefly taken from the service of the fort, and paid and victualled from the public money and stores, and the garrison's ammunition sent and expended on board the said privateers.

4thly, Unnecessarily purchasing the Hannah privateer, on the public account, at the expence of between three and four thousand pounds.

5thly, Unnecessarily bringing a considerable charge on the Public by making two Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, and a great number of other officers, who received the pay of their new appointments, although the four battalions in garrison were at low numbers, and all their field-officers present (one excepted) besides several brevet Majors.

Rapacity and Extortion.

1st, Obliging the troops and inhabitants to receive in payment a guinea as four-and-twenty shillings, at which rate the 50,000 l. sent by Government for contingencies, were issued, to the great discontent and detriment of the troops and inhabitants.

2dly, Exacting a large sum by an arbitrary imposition upon all auctions, to the great loss of the parties concerned in them; notwithstanding he agreed to take a fixed allowance from Government in lieu of all perquisites.

Oppression and Cruelty.

1st, Wantonly inceusing the minds of the principal gentry of the island against his Majesty's government, by most violently disarming and disgracing them, because a deserter had not been discovered and given up.

2dly, Personally beating several of the Spanish prisoners, who were standing at the door of their prison breathing a purer air.

3dly, Imprisoning a man of good character, named Goya, for many weeks, without sufficient cause, and without bringing him to any trial or examination, under which confinement Goya destroyed himself.

T. TOWNSHEND.

After the charges were read, Governor Murray addressed the Court, and said, that he was happy to have his conduct enquired into by so respectable a Court, and that he made no doubt that, heavy as the charges appeared against him, he should exculpate himself to their satisfaction.

The commission of Governor Murray, as Governor of the garrison, town, forts, &c. in the room of Governor John Mostyn, was then read from an entry of the Secretary of State's office, ordering all officers, &c. to obey.

(Signed) WEYMOUTH.

The first article, under the head of misbehaviour before the siege, was read.

Sir William Draper then said, he did not wish to bring evidence to it, as it was not dependent on the surrender of the place, but only to shew that Governor Murray had been very remiss in his discipline, but that he would do him the justice to say, that he sometimes did his duty as a vigilant officer, but that at others he was very remiss.

Governor Murray desired that evidence should be produced; that it was a charge which affected his character in the highest degree, and therefore desired evidence to be heard, that he might exculpate himself.

John Turnbull, *Fort-Adjutant, sworn.*

Sir William. What officers were quartered with the troops in Fort St Philip in the year 1780?

A. It was before his appointment, and could not tell.

Mr Hamilton, Fort Major, called, but did not attend.

Colonel Pringle, *Lieut. Col. and commanding 51st regiment, called and sworn.*

Q. What number of officers were quartered with the troops in Fort St Philip, in February, in the year 1780?

A. He does not recollect any were quartered, but believes some of them did duty in the fort.

Q. Did any lie in the fort?

A. He believes not—only those on duty.

Gen. M. Were there not always one or two subalterns lying in the fort by order?

Col. P. says he cannot positively say: He recollects an order for a Captain and two subalterns lying in the fort, but not the period it was given.

An order of Gen. M. dated Mahon, 27th January 1779: "From the intelligence received, the General thinks the enemy will attack this island early in the spring."

The other orders given out were very proper and wise, Sir W. allows

General ordered, that, from the deſertions, &c. of the garriſon, he thought it proper to keep them in continual alarm of the iſland's being attacked.

Mr Thompſon, *Surgeon, to prove the delivery of Fort Mahon.*

Do you not recollect the day that a letter was left there a day or two, and that he then called there, and received the letter from Mr T. or his ſervant, and acknowledged the receipt by ſaying, he was ſummoned at the General Court-Martial, and that the Fort Major lives at Kenſington Gravel Pits?

Cap ain Gibber Townſhend, *of the Engineers, ſworn.*

Firſt charge read.

Sir W. How many platforms were unſerviceable in the year 1780?

A. He cannot recollect the particular number.

Q. Were there any platforms ſerviceable in Fort Marlborough?

A. At Fort Marlborough they were the worſt; they are all completed with ſtone or plank; but he cannot ſay at what time they were completed.

Was there any barbet baſtion to keep off the enemy at that time, (Feb. 1780)?

He could not pretend to ſay as to time.

The Court ordered the ſecond Article to be read.

Colonel Brewſe, *Chief Engineer.*

Q. Whether the covered-way of Stanhope's Tower was not of very great conſequence?

A. Cannot ſay it had any bad conſequence.

The principal reaſon is this, that the enemy's works were chiefly conſtructed in the front, which might have been covered.

Q. Whether they did not afford cover for the enemy before they made thoſe works?

A. Certainly, the enemy lay behind thoſe works.

Q. Ought they not therefore to have been demoliſhed?

A. That queſtion is more complex than appears upon the recital, and begs to give his reaſon, becauſe the time of demoliſhing Stanhope's Tower and walls depended upon the intelligence the Commander in Chief had, and the time ought to be aſcertained:—If it is meant that they ought to have been demoliſhed before the enemy landed, depended on the intelligence the Commander in Chief had:—After the enemy landed, he then conceived it would have been hazardous for a body of men, leſt they ſhould be cut off, and not able to return.

He does not know enough of the intelligence received to anſwer this.

Q. Was there no reaſon for demoliſhing thoſe works?

A. He can anſwer that in general terms; that every obſtruction in a fortified place ought to be demoliſhed, certainly.

Q. What diſtance were the works at Stanhope's Tower from the out-works?

A. Believes the batteries at Stanhope's Tower were at the greateſt diſtance from the out-works; he thinks about 800 yards; but deſires this to be conſidered as gueſs.

Gov. M. What did the works of Stanhope's Tower conſiſt of?

A. A caſtoon ſloue building.

Q. Did he ever examine them? A. He did not.

Lord C. Admitting that the houſe of Stanhope's Tower was demoliſhed, when was it? A. Before he came to the iſland.

Captain Townſhend again.—Whether the cover afforded to the enemy by that place (Stanhope's Tower) was not of very bad conſequence?

A. It might afford ſome ſhelter, but the battery was advanced before that.

Q. Don't you think it afforded cover to the enemy, and that they could not be ſeen from the works?

A. As he anſwered it before, it might cover the enemy from the view; but the walls were thin, and not cannon proof.

Q. Do you think they ought to have been demoliſhed?

A. They would have been better demoliſhed than ſtanding.

Q. Was the demolition of them propoſed by you?

A. He does not remember by him.

Q. You demoliſhed the houſe? A. Yes.

Q. How came the offices not to be demoliſhed when the houſe was?

A. As it was Gen. Murray's farm, they were left for the convenience of the ſervants to put their beaſts in; and as they were but ſmall, they required but little time to demoliſh them.

Q. Was there not time to demoliſh them after notice was given by orders of the 14th Auguſt, of the enemy's attack on the 19th?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect any particular order of the 14th?

A. Gen. Murray admits that an order was given out on the 15th, for all the troops to hold themſelves in readineſs to come into the fort, by the information he received on the 14th in the evening.

Gov. M. to Capt. T. Whether the offices at Stanhope's Tower were occupied as a guard-room?

A. The coach-houſe was—the ſtables not.

Q. Was not the ſtable of Stanhope's Tower expoſed to all the fire of the fort? A. Yes.

Q. Could the walls reſiſt the ſmalleſt cannon of the fort? A. No.

Q. Can he recollect the length of that ſtable that covered the view?

A. About thirty feet in front.

Q. Does he recollect the ſhelter the enemy had between the houſe that was demoliſhed and the farm-yard about the hollow ground?

A. He recollects the hollow very well.

Q. Does Capt. T. imagine, that an army could have availed themſelves of the ſtables in queſtion, expoſed as it was to the artillery of the place, in preference to the protection of the hollow ground?

A. If there was any preference to be given, he thinks it was to the ſtables, becauſe from the hollow they could neither ſee nor be ſeen—but from the ſtables, though they could not be ſeen by us, we could be ſeen by them.

Gov. M. ſuppoſes for a ſentry, but not a body of troops?

A. Not a large body—but, for inſtance, a ſerjeant's guard.

Q. Would you have thought them in more danger behind the houſe than in the open field?

A. He would rather have taken the ſtation before the door to work a gun; but he would have retired to the ſtable to reſt, in preference to any other.

Sir W. D. Whether artificers and labourers were not employed to thicken the walls of Stanhope's Tower towards the garden?

A. There were ſome low walls raiſed with the looſe ſtones, for the conveniency of keeping the poultry, but they were all dry ſtones one upon another.

Gen. Hodgſon. Was it of any advantage to the enemy the having theſe offices ſtanding, in carrying on their approaches, or for their tools, or to retire to reſt themſelves?

A. It ſheltered them from view only.

Q. Did the enemy erect any batteries nearer the works than Stanhope's Tower? A. Yes, a great deal nearer.

Q. Any at a greater diſtance beyond?

A. Yes, mortar batteries. The advanced line before Stanhope's Tower protected them from the fire of the fort; the offices afforded ſhelter to retire to, as well for their tools, &c.

Sir Wm. D. to Capt. T. Whether thoſe offices contributed to the enemy's concealment, or to the enemy's approaches made in front?

A. He thinks they were of uſe in relieving.

Gov. M. What diſtance were the enemy's batteries in front from Stanhope's Tower?

A. They might be about the diſtance of the ſentries on horſeback at the horſe guard (about thirty yards.)

Q. Did the dry ſtone wall preſent a front or a flank to the fort?

A. The ſituation was oblique to the Caſtle.

General Murray offered a plan of the approaches, &c. and Sir William Draper admitted it.

[*To be continued*]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov.* 16.

Whitehall, November 16.

THE letters of which the following are copies and extracts, from the Right Honourable General Eliott, Governor of Gibraltar, were received on Thurſday laſt at the Office of the Right Honourable Thomas Townſhend, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the home department.

(C O P Y.)

My Lord, *Gibraltar, Sept.* 15. 1782.

THE enemy having collected his whole force by ſea and [illegible] line, beſides three inferior two-deckers; ten battering ſhips, five bomb ketches, ſeveral frigates and xebecques, a great number of gun and mortar boats, a large floating battery, many armed veſſels, and near three hundred boats, purpoſely conſtructed for carrying troops:

Their land batteries mounted with above one hundred pieces of cannon, and an equal number of mortars and howitzers:

An army near forty thouſand men:

On the 13th inſtant, at eight in the morning, all the battering ſhips, commanded by Don Buenventura Moreno, Rear-admiral, were put in motion, and came forward to the ſeveral ſtations previouſly determined they ſhould take up: The Admiral being placed upon the capital of the King's Baſtion, the other ſhips extending three to the ſouthward of the flag, as far as the Church Battery, five to the northward about the height of the Old Mole, and one a very little to the weſtward of the Admiral, by a quarter before ten, they were anchored in line, at the diſtance of about a thouſand to twelve hundred yards. Immediately a heavy cannonade began from all the ſhips, ſupported by the cannon and mortars in the enemy's lines and approaches. At the ſame inſtant, our batteries opened with hot and cold ſhot from the guns, and ſhells from the howitzers and mortars. This firing continued, without intermiſſion, on both ſides, until noon, when that of the enemy from their ſhips ſeemed to ſlacken, altho' but little. About 2 o'clock the Admiral's ſhip was obſerved to ſmoke, as if on fire, and a few men buſy upon the roof, ſearching for the cauſe. Our batteries never diſcontinued: The enemy's fire from the ſhips gradually decreaſed. About ſeven in the evening they fired from a few guns, and that only at intervals. At midnight the Admiral's ſhip was plainly diſcovered beginning to burn; an hour after it was completely in flames: Eight more of the ſhips took fire in ſucceſſion. Signals of diſtreſs being now made, the launches, feluccas, and boats of the whole fleet began to take out the men from on board the burning ſhips. Many ſhot were ſtill fired from thoſe in which the flames had yet made no conſiderable progreſs; and the fire from the enemy's batteries on ſhore did not in the leaſt diminiſh. Brigadier Curtis, who, with his ſquadron of gun-boats, lay ready to take advantage of any favourable circumſtance, left the New Mole at two o'clock, and about three formed a line upon the enemy's flank, advancing and firing with great order and expedition; which ſo aſtoniſhed and diſconcerted the enemy, they fled precipitately with all their boats, abandoning the ſhips, in which ſome officers and numbers of their men, including many wounded, were left to periſh. This unavoidably muſt have been their wretched fate, had they not been dragged from amidſt the flames by the perſonal intrepidity of Brigadier Curtis, at the utmoſt hazard of his own life—a life invaluable to his Majeſty's ſervice. For ſome time I felt the utmoſt anguiſh, ſeeing his pinnace cloſe to one of the largeſt ſhips at the inſtant ſhe blew up, and ſpread her wreck to a vaſt extent all round. The black cloud of ſmoke being diſperſed, I was again revived by the ſight of the pinnace, little apprehending that the Brigadier was in the utmoſt danger of ſinking, ſome pieces of timber having fallen into and pierced the boat; (killing the coxſwain, and wounding others of the men) ſcarce any hope left of reaching the ſhore. Providentially he was ſaved by ſtopping the hole with the ſeamens jackets, until boats arrived to their relief.---One of our gun-boats was ſunk at the ſame moment.

In the courſe of the day the remaining eight ſhips ſeverally blew up with violent exploſions; one only eſcaped the effect of our fire, which it was thought proper to burn, there being no poſſibility of preſerving her.

The Admiral's flag remained flying on board his ſhip till ſhe was totally conſumed.

Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to inform his Majeſty, that the Royal artillery, additional gunners, and marine brigade, only could be employed on this ſervice, which they executed with the deliberate coolneſs and preciſion of ſchool practice, but their exertion was infinitely ſuperior. The fire was inceſſant, and the batteries abundantly ſupplied with ammunition; every ſoldier in the garriſon, not on duty, eagerly preſſing to ſhare in the honourable labours of the day. The enemy's daring attempt by ſea was effectually defeated by the conſtant and well-ſupported fire from our batteries; but the well-timed, judicious, and ſpirited attack made by Brigadier Curtis, rendered this ſucceſs a complete victory.

The enemy's loſs, killed, burnt, drowned, and wounded, muſt have been great indeed.

I incloſe a liſt, No. 1, of the ſhips deſtroyed, No. 2, of priſoners taken, all by Brigadier Curtis, except one Spaniſh officer, with eleven French ſoldiers, who, out of fourſcore, eſcaped on the wreck of their boat. Two large launches from the fleet were taken, with the officers and men belonging to them. The ſincere gratitude all the priſoners of war expreſſed for their deliverance from the various horrors that ſurrounded them, afforded the higheſt ſatisfaction to humanity.

I am happy to ſay, my Lord, that notwithſtanding the enemy's violent effort, our loſs has not been great in numbers; yet ſuch gallant individuals muſt be ever regretted.

Captain Reeves, of the Royal artillery, was the only officer killed, and is much to be lamented for his knowledge and conſtant unwearied attention to every duty. Our wounded officers will all do well; and we are hopeful not to loſe many of the ſoldiers.

The Duke de Crillon, a General of the higheſt reputation, having the chief command of the allied forces, Princes of the Royal blood of France, dignified characters of Europe, firſt nobility of Spain, and great military officers, being preſent with the beſieging army, an amazing concourſe of ſpectators, that filled the camp, and covered the adjacent hills on this occaſion, induce us to believe, the Combined Powers had formed the moſt ſanguine expectations of ſucceſs from their battering ſhips, deemed perfect in deſign, completed by dint of prodigious labour, and unlimited profuſion of expence; and, by common report, pronounced invincible.

I am, my Lord, with reſpect,
Your moſt obedient and
moſt humble ſervant,
G. A. ELIOTT.

To the Earl of Shelburne, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The ſubſtance of the liſts of the ſhips deſtroyed, and priſoners taken, referred to in the above letter, has already been printed in the Gazette Extraordinary *of the 8th inſtant.*

(C O P Y.)

Gibraltar, September 28, 1782.

MY LORD,

THE public diſpatch will be delivered by Captain Valotton, my firſt Aid de Camp, who is ſufficiently well informed to anſwer any further particulars your Lordſhip may wiſh to have minutely explained.

Captain Vallotton is an active, intelligent, and zealous officer: If his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow any mark of favour upon him, I am ſure he will never prove undeſerving.

I am, MY LORD, with reſpect,
Your moſt obedient, and
moſt humble ſervant,
G. A. ELIOTT.

The Earl of Shelburne, &c. &c. &c.

(EXTRACT.)

Gibraltar, October 2, 1782.

THE night of the 30th inſtant, between ten and twelve, the enemy's mortar boats threw a number of ſhells for the town, incampments, and hoſpital: At the ſame time the land batteries increaſed the quantity of their fire; but no injury was done to our works, ſtores, or magazines.

Extract of the returns of killed and wounded at the ſeveral corps at Gibraltar, from the 9th of Auguſt to the 17th of October inclusive

6 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 58 rank and file, killed.

2 Majors, 2 Captains, 2 Captain-Lieutenants, (one ſince dead) 6 Lieutenants, (one ſince dead) 20 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 366 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

58th Regiment. Lieutenant Whitthan.

72d Regiment. Major Horſfall.

73d Regiment. Captain M'Kenſie, Lieutenant Wharton, Lieutenant Kenneth M'Kenſie.

Artillery. Major Lewis, Captain Grove, Captain-Lieutenant Seward, Lieutenant Bong, Lieutenant Godfrey.

Wounded and ſince dead.

Artillery. Captain-Lieutenant Reeves, Lieutenant Grumly.

(Signed) G. A. ELIOTT.

Extract of a letter from Lord Viſcount Howe, Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c. to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Victory, off St Helen's, the 14th November 1782.

IN addition to the contents of my laſt letter of the 24th, I am to inform you, that as ſoon as the maſts of the ſhips, damaged by the enemy's fire, were properly ſecured, the firſt opportunity was taken (on a light breeze from the N. E. ſucceeding the calm which intervened) to ſtand to the northward the 22d at night, under all the ſail poſſible, with requiſite care for keeping the fleet duly connected, to get up again with the enemy.

The wind continuing in the ſame quarter till the 25th, and more eaſterly the three following days, the ſame preſſed ſail was carried as before; but as the enemy, who had perſiſted to avoid a renewal of the action of the 21ſt, could not (as the wind ſince remained) be forced thereto, except by working in with the Barbary ſhore for an uncertain time, which the ſtate of the ſhips in many reſpects did not admit, I brought the fleet to, on the 28th, to prepare the detachments directed by my inſtructions at that period.

Extract of a letter from Hugh Pigot, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c. to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Formidable at New-York, the 9th of October, 1782: *Received November* 16, 1782.

I INCLOSE a liſt of prizes ſent in by his Majeſty's ſhips ſince my arrival. I cannot give their Lordſhips a better account of the taking the L'Aigle, a very fine frigate, than by incloſing Captain Elphinſton's letter to me.

Liſt of veſſels captured by the ſhips of his Majeſty's fleet, under the command of Hugh Pigot, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. [They conſiſt of 15.]

Warwick, at Sea, September 22. 1782.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in the evening of the 11th ſome ſtrange veſſels were diſcovered from on board his Majeſty's ſhips Lion and Veſtal, which were chaſed in conſequence of my ſignal, and occaſioned our ſeparation. On the morning of the 12th five ſail were ſeen from off the deck; two were to windward, whoſe appearance led me to think they were enemies; the three to leeward, I have every reaſon to believe, were his Majeſty's ſhips under my orders; theſe circumſtances induced me to chace to windward: About ſeven in the morning I was joined by the Bonetta ſloop; Captain Keats informed me that the ſhips to windward were men of war, and had declined to anſwer the private ſignals which he had offered to them the night before. Thus joined, we continued the chace, tacking occaſionally until nine, when a third ſhip ſtood acroſs from the Eaſtward, ſhewing ſignals unknown to me, and firing guns; ſo ſoon as he found the ſignals were not anſwered he changed his courſe, as I did my chace: this latter being the neareſt and leewardmoſt, at twelve o'clock the chace hoiſted French colours, and ſoon after ſtruck. It was the Sophie, from Bayonne to Philadelphia, with a cargo on board, armed with 22 nine pounders, 104 men, completely fitted for war, and quite new. From the priſoners I learnt, that the Sophie had parted from L'Aigle and Gloire, two French frigates, having a brig under their convoy for America; and that the frigates had many paſſengers of rank on board, with a large ſum of money. By this time the Lion and Veſtal were at no great diſtance; I ſent an officer to deſire Captain Focks to uſe every effort to gain the Deleware, and there to anchor in ſuch a ſituation as would moſt effectually prevent the enemy from entering; and that I would follow in his Majeſty's ſhip the inſtant the priſoners were ſhifted: At this time the wind was out of the river, blowing ſtrong. On the 13th at day-light the enemy were ſeen at anchor without Henlopen light-houſe, with his Majeſty's brig Racoon in company, their prize; the ſignal was made to chace; the enemy weighed and ran into the river. At this inſtant the wind ſhifted to the eaſtward, which enabled the Warwick and Veſtal to weather them. Being thus cut off from the proper channel, it remained only for the French Commodore to determine whether he would bring to and engage a ſuperior force, or attempt finding a paſſage among the Sand Banks called the Shears, where his Majeſty's ſhips, by reaſon of their drawing more water, might not be able to follow them: He choſe the latter, and ran up the falſe Channel, where I did not heſitate to follow; for, though the riſk was great, the object was conſiderable. Unfortunately neither of the King's ſhips had a pilot; here the enemy had an advantage, as I am well informed the pilot of the Racoon had not honeſty enough to refuſe the offer of 500 lohis d'ors, and that he took charge of their ſhips. About twelve o'clock I was obliged to anchor on account of ſhallow water, and was joined by the Lion, Bonetta, and Sophie prize ſhip: The enemy anchored at the ſame time. The boats of the ſquadron were ordered out to ſound, and the Bonetta, Captain Keats, to go a-head and lead in the beſt water. In this manner we kept ſailing and anchoring, as

circumstances permitted, until the 15th, the enemy all this time retiring with the same precautions. At three in the afternoon the signal was made to weigh; soon after the enemy were under sail, evidently in great confusion, changing their course frequently on account of shallow water. About six in the evening, the Bonetta made the signal for being in shallow water, and very soon after to anchor immediately, which was done in four fathoms and a half. A boat came on board to inform me, that it was impossible to advance further; however, to counterballance this mortification, we had the satisfaction to see the largest of the enemy run a ground and stick fast. I sent Mr Lock, first lieutenant of the Warwick, with orders to Captain Fox of the Vestal, and Captain Ketts of the Bonetta, that they should run upon each quarter of the enemy, as near as possible, and attack. Mr Lock, after having delivered my orders, was directed to take the command of the Sophie, now furnished with 150 men from the Warwick and Lion, and join the attack. In justice to these officers I must acknowledge that my orders were put in execution with a celerity and address that does them credit. The Vestal ran a-ground close on the starboard quarter, the Bonetta within two hundred yards on the larboard quarter; and the third ship placing herself under the stern, the French Commodore found himself obliged to surrender, on the Vestal's beginning to fire, not having a gun to bear on any of our ships; thus owing to the good conduct of the Captains and other officers employed on this service, and the activity of the men, was L'Aigle of forty guns, the finest frigate ever sent forth from Europe, taken possession of for his Majesty. She was commanded by Compte La Touche, bearing a broad pendant, an officer of great reputation, and, if I may be allowed an opinion, who made great exertions to extricate himself from his difficulties; he cut away the masts and bored the bottom before she struck. L'Aigle mounts twenty-eight guns on the main-deck, twenty-four pounders, and twelve nine pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle, with upwards of 600 men on board. The Baron Viominil, Commander in Chief of the French army, Monsr. La Va de Montmerancy, Duke Lausun, Viscount de Fleury, and some other officers of rank, escaped on shore in the same boats which took away a great part of the treasure; two small casks and two boxes have fallen into our hands; the Gloire drawing less water then L'Aigle got up the river. So soon as the King's ships were got off the ground and in safety, every body was employed to save the prize, which with much labour, under the management of Captain Fooks, was effected on the 17th. On the 20th, in running down the Bay, I observed two brigs, who had been prevented from getting up the river, in the act of landing their cargoes. I ordered the Vestal to dislodge the people on board, and send the boats to burn them, which was done.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect, &c.
Admiral Pigot. G. K. ELPHINSTON.

P. S. The Racoon's ship's company are all retaken in the Aigle, except the pilot, who escaped in a boat with some French officers; all the guns are British cast, the ship only two years old very lately coppered; she is longer that the Warwick, upwards of 1200 tons, as I am informed.

G. K. E.

Extract of a letter from Hugh Pigot, Esq; Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Formidable, at New-York, October 13, 1782.

CAPTAIN Payne of the Enterprize, is this day arrived from a cruise off Boston, and has brought in with him a privateer of 20 guns, and 120 men, which she took the day after she left Boston.

Since my last, the Santa Margaretta has brought in a privateer of twenty guns, two others have been drove on shore, and other cruisers have sent in several small prizes.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *November 15.*

The Ann and Louisa, Bisset, from London to Stettin, having received considerable damage, put into Norway in September last, to repair.

The Bellona, Holland, sailed from St Thomas, on the coast of Africa, full of slaves, on the 25th of July.

The Elizabeth, Portens, from Clyde to Antigua, is taken.

Portsmouth, 12. The Prudente frigate and Kite sloop are come into harbour to dock.

From the London Papers, Nov. 16.

LONDON.

The remainder of Lord Howe's fleet, which did not arrive at St Helen's, were detached to Plymouth to re-victual, except eight ships of the line, which separated from the fleet, in order to proceed, under the command of Sir Richard Hughes, to the Leeward-Islands.

Letters from Scilly mention, that on the arrival of Lord Howe's fleet off that place, the Ocean, Vice-admiral Milbanke, was obliged to bear away for Ireland, being in a very leaky condition.

Certain advice is said to be received of the Ville de Paris and the Glorieux being safe arrived at Halifax, where we have the satisfaction of knowing they can procure masts and such repairs as they may stand in need of. No intelligence is received of the Centaur.

Late last night, an express arrived at the Admiralty, from Falmouth, with advice of the Sandwich packet being arrived there from New York, after a short passage. We are sorry to say there was no advice at New York, when she sailed, of any of the men of war being arrived at Hallifax, therefore our only hope is, that they are gone to Antigua. *Eug. Chron.*

The safety of the Ville de Paris, and the other two French men of war, is said to have been entirely owing to the great skill and activity of the British sailors, who made them governable, though in a situation in which they would have been unmanageable to any but English tars. *Ibid.*

No event has given greater joy to Administration during the war, than the account which arrived yesterday of the Ville de Paris, and two other French prizes being got safe into port, as, from the long durance which those ships have been missing, Government began to despair of their safety; besides, the preserving the Ville de Paris is a great feather in our cap, and affords much pleasure to the navy, as she is the largest ship that ever was taken in an engagement. *Ibid.*

This morning a duel was fought between the Hon. Mr Thomas Erskine, and Mr O'Bryen, in consequence of a challenge from the former. Mr Adam, member of Parliament, was second to Mr Erskine; Mr Preston, of Serjeant's-inn, to Mr O'Bryen. Mr Erskine told Mr O'Bryen, he was ready to receive his fire—Mr O'Bryen desired Mr Erskine to fire—Mr Erskine fired and missed. "Mr O'Bryen then fired his pistol in the air, and said, "Mr Erskine, this shews you the state of my mind." Mr Erskine then said, "You have behaved like a man of honour," and firing his second pistol in the air, said, "this shews you the state of my mind." Upon this the gentlemen walked up to each other, and the whole ended to their mutual honour and satisfaction.

EDINBURGH.

[The London Post did not arrive till past Eight o'clock.]

This day, his Grace the Duke of Athole, the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, Major Campbell, &c. set out from this place for London; and most of the Scots members, of both Houses, are expected to set out in a day or two to attend their duty in Parliament, which meets on Tuesday next.

On Sunday morning the 17th died here, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs Ann Campbell of Orchard, spouse to the Rev. Dr George Wishart, one of the ministers of this city; much esteemed by all who knew her as a woman of genuine unaffected piety, who eminently shone in all the kind, endearing virtues of domestic and social life; was remarkably possest of an open, disinterested, friendly heart; and, with a warm attachment to her particular friends and relations, joined an universal charity and benevolence.——It is intreated her friends and relations will accept of this as a proper notification of her death.

On Sunday, the 17th current, died at her house in Buccleugh Street, Mrs Elizabeth Thriepland, relict of the deceased Robert Græme, Esq; son of the deceased Thomas Græme of Balgowan.

This morning, oatmeal sold in Musselburgh market at 14 d. *per* peck. It had formerly been selling at 15 d. and 15½ d.

South country meal, yesterday, fell a halfpenny *per* peck in the Edinburgh market, where a greater quantity of meal of all kinds was brought in for sale than has been known for a considerable time past.

A letter from Elgin says, "The weather hereabout, for several days, has been very agreeable, and great progress made in cutting down and ingathering the corns, which have been luxuriant beyond expectation; so that a few days of such weather will bring in the crop, and enable the people of the hilly country, who may be late, to support their families for a great part of the ensuing year."

In consequence of the address from the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, to his excellency the lord lieutenant, a proclamation appeared in yesterday's Dublin Gazette, by the lord lieutenant and council of Ireland, laying an embargo on the exportation of potatoes, and of all manner of corn, grain, flour, meal, bread, biscuit, or starch, from any of the ports of this kingdom.

Advice is said to be received from Corke, by a neutral vessel arrived there from the island of St Thomas, in the West Indies, that on the 4th of October, the Ville de Paris and Glorieaux ships of war, had arrived at Antigua in great distress, and under jury masts.

A letter from Lisbon, dated October 5. 1782, says—"Ten days ago, four Russian men of war arrived here: a barge of theirs, with eight officers and ten men, going on board at night, was run down by a Portuguese fishing boat; eight of them crept into the fishing boat, but as the crew were superior by nine men, they cut and threw them overboard; the affair makes a great noise here, and unless the court gives the satisfaction required, it is like to produce bad consequences.

A letter from Dublin, dated November 15. says, "Within these four days past, several hundred carts laden with flour, from the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Queen's county, &c. have arrived in this city; so that, in despite of every artifice to deceive the public, that commodity will, doubtless, be in sufficient plenty throughout the present season."

Extract of a letter from Cork, to a Gentlemen in this city, Nov. 12.

"Last night, arrived at Cove from Gibraltar, his Majesty's ships,

Ocean,	90 guns,	Admiral Milbank.
Foudroyant,	80 ——	Captain Jarvis.
Dublin,	74 ——	Captain Dickson.
Fortitude,	74 ——	Captain Keppel.
Asia,	60 ——	Captain Bligh.
Panther,	60 ——	Captain Sedmonton.

"Some of the above-mentioned ships, particularly the Ocean, I am told, received considerable damage in the partial action which took place between Lord Howe and the combined fleets."

Monday last the Lottery began drawing.—The original Tickets and Shares, from a half to a sixteenth, stamped and secured agreeable to Act of Parliament, are selling, by appointment of Government, at WHITE and MITCHELL's, opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh, where authentic lists of each day's drawing will arrive, the first on Friday.—Tickets and Shares sold afterwards, will be warranted undrawn to the latest accounts.—Country correspondents may have Tickets or Shares sent on remitting cash or bills at sight.—Schemes *gratis*. Letters, post paid, duly answered.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Nov. 14.

"The Townside, Captain Bonsall, arrived here last Sunday; in her passage, the 15th Oct. lat. 32. 26. at 11 o'clock at night, a vessel bore down and fired a broadside, which was returned, taking her to be a rebel privateer; she then run a-head, kept her wind till day-light, and came down again: The Townside then fired a shot and hoisted her colours; the privateer likewise hoisted English colours and run alongside;—on hailing her, she proved to be the brig Experiment, Captain Brian, with 20 guns and 125 men, belonging to Bermudas. By this very imprudent conduct, Lieutenant Powell, a passenger, was killed, Mr Coles, another passenger, wounded, and three of the crew wounded, one of whom died in two hours after, and the Townside received considerable damage in her hull, sails, rigging, &c."

COOPER and BRUCE Hard-ware Merchants, corner of Bridge-street, Edinburgh, having DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, their Copartnery, it is expected that all who are indebted to the Company will, without delay, pay what they owe to JOHN BRUCE, one of the Partners, who is fully empowered to receive and discharge the debts due to them, and also to settle and pay all just demands upon the Company.

The business will be hereafter carried on in the same shop, head of Bridge-street, under the firm of JOHN and ANDREW BRUCE, who beg leave to inform the Public, and all who favoured the former Copartnery with their orders, That they have laid in a most complete assortment of Hard-ware, Jewellery, Plated and Japanned Goods, and of all other articles in the way of their business; and as they will make it their particular study, that their goods and their prices shall give general satisfaction, they hope for a share of public favour.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Girvan tenant in Merlounhall.
Robert Colquhoun linen-printer in Ferry of Renhill.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 19. Robert of Leith, Strong, from Shetland, with goods and fish.
20. Leviathan, Eyde, of and from Arrondale, with logs and dales.
Speedwell of Portsoy, Hay, from Isle of Sky, with kelp.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 14. Success, Brown, from Bermudas, with tobacco and cotton.
16. Peggy, Lamont, from the Highlands, with herrings.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

On a very fine Paper, and with an elegant New Type,

GRAMMATICÆ HEBRÆÆ EDITIO SECUNDA, priore in quibusdam partibus brevior, in aliis vero emendatior et auctior, præsertim in Syntaxi, in qua Singulæ Partes Orationis, tam Nominum, quam Verborum et Temporum, Exemplis ideoneis ex Sacro Codice depromptis illustrantur: Veraque indoles et significatio Conjugationum Pikkid et Pukkad, (quæ vulgo Pihhel et Puhhal dicuntur,) certis exemplis a Mose et Prophetis allatis, ostenditur contra Masclefium, Hutchinsonium, et recentiores quosdam Grammaticos, qui veritate et auctoritati harum Conjugationum impugnarunt.

AUCTORE JAC. ROBERTSON, S. T. D. Lingu. Oriental. Professore in Academia Edinburgena.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON continues, as usual, his LECTURES on the PERSIAN and ARABIC LANGUAGES, for the instruction of young Gentlemen who propose to serve the East India Company as Writers, Surgeons, or Officers in the Army.

Mary's Chapel, Nov. 20. 1782.

PANTHEON.

TO-MORROW Evening the following important Question will be debated, "Would it be for the advantage of Scotland, that "TRIALS BY JURY should be adopted in CIVIL CAUSES?" And on Thursday the 28th current will be discussed the Question, "Whether "POVERTY or FLATTERY is most inimical to FEMALE VIRTUE?"

Tickets to be had of Mr AITCHISON Jeweller, Parliament-Square, and of the other Members, as usual.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 25th current, at twelve o'clock noon,

About Seven Tons of DAMAGED KELP, lying in the Warehouse of John Watson cooper, Leith. To be seen by applying to said John Watson any time before the sale.

COUNTIES OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

At Dingwall, the 6th November, 1782.

THE Gentlemen, Freeholders, Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and other Landholders belonging to these counties, who met here this day, in consequence of advertisements in the news-papers by their Sheriff-Depute, being constitute, made choice of Sir John Gordon of Invergordon, Baronet, to be their Preses; when they, having taken into their consideration the present state of the Militia Laws in Scotland, were unanimously of opinion, that they were defective; that the internal defence which has been granted to Scotland is insufficient and inadequate for protecting the coasts of this kingdom: That therefore the Marquis of Graham has great merit for his patriotic conduct, in bringing forward to Parliament a Bill for the better ordering the Militia Forces in this kingdom; and this Meeting desire his acceptance of their thanks for his conduct on that occasion: That the Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen, met at Edinburgh in July last, whereof the Earl of Glencairn was Preses, merit these Counties applause, for the exertions they have made to rouse and animate their countrymen to a sense of their danger, when the Bill presented by the noble Marquis was rejected in Parliament; and for framing the Sketch of the proposed New Bill, now laid before the Meeting; and they request their acceptance of the grateful thanks of these Counties, for their public spirited conduct. These Counties, from their great extent of coast, being liable to the insults and depredations of the most trifling privateers, feel themselves peculiarly interested in a plan which would afford them a constitutional internal defence: and though they, with regret, discover, that neither of the plans hitherto brought forward meet with the full approbation of their country, they are led to hope, that as the business seems now to engross the general attention of the public, that alterations will be devised and submitted to the Committees of the Counties at Edinburgh, which will render one of these plans unexceptionable. And for laving their sense of these Bills (as more fully expressed in their Minutes of this date) before the General Meeting of the Committees at Edinburgh, they nominate and appoint Sir John Lockhart Ross of Balnagown, the Honourable Lord Ankerville, John Mackenzie of Allangrange, Esq; Kenneth Mackenzie writer to the signet, a Committee of their number, to meet with the Committees of the other counties, with powers to concur in whatever plan shall be submitted to said Meeting, that shall be judged most advantageous and effectual for procuring a constitutional internal defence; and ordain extracts of their Minutes on this subject to be transmitted to each of the said Gentlemen by the Preses.

The Meeting having afterwards taken into their consideration the practice now so loudly complained of throughout the kingdom, of creating votes upon liferent and wadset-rights of superiority, and other devices for creating and multiplying votes upon nominal and fictitious qualifications, were of opinion, that that abuse has already grown to such an enormous height as to deprive the real proprietors of land of their constitutional rights, and to vest that noble privilege of having a voice in the Great Council of the Nation by their representatives, to which, by the principles of the constitution, they have a clear title, in persons who have not even a shadow of interest in the real landed property of Scotland: That this county must feel themselves peculiarly aggrieved by this abuse; for, out of 83 names, which at present stand on this roll of Freeholders, there are only 33 who have property to entitle them to claim a vote; and 42 of the number stand upon the title of bare liferents of superiorities, or wadsets of the liferents of superiorities. This Meeting does therefore most heartily concur with the Resolutions of the counties of Inverness, Moray, and Caithness, and also the Resolutions of the Committees of other counties held at Edinburgh on this subject; and, in token of their approbation, have subscribed the paper transmitted by Mr Keith, Secretary to the said Meeting of the Committees; and ordained the clerk to send the same to the Gentlemen who were necessarily absent from this meeting, requesting their countenance, by subscribing to a measure where their political liberty and independence is at stake. The Meeting came to several resolutions in their minutes, respecting the application proposed to be made to Parliament for correcting this abuse; and pointed out the alterations which occurred to them as necessary to be made on the laws now in force, so as to vest the privilege of electing, or being elected, a representative of a county in Scotland, in the real *bona fide* proprietors of land, agreeable to what they understood to be the spirit of the constitution; and appointed the above-mentioned gentlemen a Committee of their number, to meet with the Committees of other counties, and concur in all legal measures to get this most desirable end accomplished; and ordain the clerk to transmit to Mr Alexander Keith, full extracts of their minutes on this point.

The meeting came to resolutions of exerting themselves to prevent the sale of barley to the distillers during the present scarcity of grain, and immediately to apply to such members of Parliament as are interested in these counties, to procure a stop to public or legal distilleries within these bounds, while the present scarcity continues;—and direct their resolutions on the above subjects to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE MALCOLM in Burnfoot.

JOHN SCOTT, in Hopefrigg, factor appointed by the Court of Session, upon the sequestrated estate of the said GEORGE MALCOLM, having now turned a great part of the effects into money, and realized most part of the funds, has made up a state of his accompts, and lodged the same with Mr Archibald Campbell, one of the principal clerks of Session, and clerk to the sequestration, in order that the Creditors may see and object thereto; and such of the creditors as have not produced their grounds of debt, or deponed upon the verity thereof, are hereby required so to do, and lodge the same in the clerk's hands, before the 8th December next, as the factor intends to divide the funds in hand as soon as possible thereafter; and such as neglect so to do will be cut out of their share of the first division of these effects.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 19. Glasgow, Shaw, from Bo-ness, for Glasgow, with sundries.
Nelly, Sanders, from Dunbar, with household furniture.
Friendship, Harris, from Aberdeen, with sundries.
Nelly, Ferguson, from Leith, with ditto.

SAILED,

Jean, Brown, for Leith, with iron.
Mercury, Kincaid, for Borrowstounness, in ballast.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Nov. 15.

Wheat	22s.	6d.	21s.	6d.	20s.	0d.
Barley,	22	0	21	0	20	0
Oats,	18	0	17	0	16	0
Peafe,	18	0	17	0	16	4

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 18th November 1782.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE is to be expofed to Sale by public auction, in the Hall of their Office, on Friday the 22d current, at twelve o'clock noon,

2400 Pounds HARD SOPE,

Lately condemned before the Juftices.

For the convenience of purchafers, it will be put up in fmall lots, and may be viewed on the morning of the day of fale.

By order of the Truftee for the CREDITORS of JOHN RENTOUL and JOHN GREIG, merchants in Kirkcaldy, and Committee of faid Creditors.

INTIMATION is hereby made to the whole Creditors of the faid JOHN RENTOUL and JOHN GREIG, both as copartners and individuals, That, notwithftanding the fale of the real eftates of the faid Debtors, by the Truftee, for behoof of their Creditors, one of them did, upon the 10th July laft, obtain a decreet of adjudication of the faid eftates, whereby it becomes advifeable for the whole other Creditors alfo to adjudge within twelve months from the above period.—And in order to fave the expence of feparate adjudications, it is recommended to the Creditors, on or before the 15th December next, to convey their debts to George Tod writer in Edinburgh, that he may lead one adjudication for his own and their behoof.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the deceafed JAMES CURRIE CARLYLE of Brydkirk.

AS the price of the eftate of Brydkirk and Cleugh-heads is now payable, and many of the creditors have not given in their grounds of debt, whereby a divifion of the funds cannot properly be made, it is intimated, that fuch of the creditors as are in Edinburgh, or the neighbourhood, will immediately lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the fignet; and fuch of them as are in Dumfries, or the neighbourhood, will lodge the fame with Thomas Stothart writer in Dumfries. Receipts will be granted for the grounds of debt

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By order of the Truftees for Gilbert Auchterlory of Pitforthie, and his Creditors.

WHEREAS, notwithftanding a former advertifement, requiring the faid Creditors to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity thereof, with Mr Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montrofe, on or before the 15th November 1782, yet moft of the Creditors have neglected to do fo: They are therefore hereby again defired to lodge the fame with Mr Stewart on or before the 2d February 1783, when a fcheme of divifion of the price is to be made up; certifying fuch as do not, that they will be cut out of any fhare of the price of the lands fold, which is to be divided againft Whitfunday 1783.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain,—Entry at Whitfunday next,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE in the Links of Leith,

fouth of the Glafs-houfe, which was built by the late Alexander Hume, Efq; of Coldingham-Law, conſiſting of three ſtoreys, ſubſtantially and neatly finiſhed, with the court and yard belonging thereto.

The titles may be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and perſons intending to purchaſe may apply to him, or to Alexander Ogilvie merchant in Leith.

TIMBER TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, at Belton Mains, on Friday the 22d day of November curt,

A large quantity of very fine old TIMBER, conſiſting of Beech, Plane, Elm, and Aſh Trees.

For further particulars, apply to the gardener at Belton, or Mr Alexander Sawers writer in Dunbar.

LANDS TO LET IN ARGYLESHIRE.

THE Lands of Barbreckbeg, Upper Kentraw Leachy, Tarwatt, Slugan, Laggandarroch Arichaun, Melachie, Auchinfaull, Barlia, and Dablachelith, lying in the parifhes of Craignifh, Kilmarlin, and Dalarich, in the county of Argyle, belonging in property to Brigadier General John Campbell of Barbreck, are to be LET in TACK, for fuch a number of years as fhall be agreed on, from the term of Whitfunday next.

Such as incline to offer for thefe lands, in part or in whole, are defired to give in their propopofals to Sir James Colquhoun of Luſs, Baronet, Allan Macdougall writer to the fignet, John Macneill writer in Inverary, or Archibald Campbell at Eſdale, the factor, on or before the 1ſt day of February firſt.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh upon Friday the 20th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

III. A HOUSE in the Old Bank Cloſe, Edinburgh, poſſeſſed by Sir James Campbell, conſiſting of ſeven rooms, cloſets, kitchen, and cellars; inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance at 4000 l. Scots, or 333 l. 6 s. 8d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upſet price 350 l.

II. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Moriſon's cloſe, being the fifth Storey of Syme's Land, conſiſting of two rooms, bed-cloſets, and kitchen; inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, at 1290 l. Scots, or 107 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upſet price 90 l.

III. A HOUSE, being the ſecond ſtorey of the new land at the head of Cant's cloſe, conſiſting of a handſome dining-room to the ſtreet, three bed-rooms, and kitchen, with a cellar, entering from the cloſe, poſſeſſed by Mr Bow merchant. Upſet price 160 l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds and articles of roup.

THERE is to be SOLD, by way of public roup, on the ſhore of Dornoch, in the county of Sutherland, upon the 12th day of December next.

The HULL of a New-built Oak Swediſh Veſſel,

burden 320 tons or thereby, in a ſhattered condition, ſtranded on the ſaid ſhore, with her rigging and Cordage, together with a quantity of New Cable Rope and Sails, with ſeveral Anchors: As alſo, her Loading of Fir Deal, Fir and Oak Plank of different dimenſions, and large Fir Spars; together with a goodly quantity of Pipe and Barrel Staves. The purchaſers to have three months credit on lodging ſecurities.

For further particulars, enquire at Baillie Hugh Maculloch of Dornoch, prior to the roup day.

N. B. The roup to begin by ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue till all is ſold off.

SALE of a HOUSE

In the Town of ST ANDREW'S, in Fifeſhire.

THAT HOUSE, Offices, and Garden, in St Andrew's, lying in the ſouth ſtreet thereof, and preſently under leaſe to Colonel John Nairne. There is a very genteel entry to the houſe, and it contains, on the ground floor, a large vaulted kitchen, larder, laundry, houſekeeper's room, ſervants hall, and other conveniencies: On the principal floor, a large lobby, off which, on the right hand, there is a dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, and dreſſing room; and, on the left hand, a breakfaſting parlour, family bed chamber, two dreſſing-rooms, and cloſet: On the ſecond floor, ſix bed-chambers, with cloſets: Above, accommodation for ſervants, with garrets.

There are ſix years of the leaſe to run from Lammas laſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to William Lumſdaine clerk to the ſignet; and, if the purchaſer chuſes, the price may remain in his hands on bond, or other ſecurity.

SALE OF INCHMARTINE,

Upſet Price Mentioned.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Thurſday the 21ſt day of November curt. at five o'clock afternoon, within the Exchange coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, in conſequence of a warrant from the Court of Seſſion,

All and Whole the Lands and Barony of INCHMARTINE,

comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Eaſter and Weſter Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and aſtricted Multures thereof; Balgay, Mireſide, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the teinds of the foreſaid whole lands, except thoſe of Balgay, all holding blench of the Crown, and lying in the pariſhes of Errol, Inchture, and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 924 l. 6 s. 3d. 5-12th Sterling of money, 319 bolls 2 firlots, 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlots barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 365 poultry, beſides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

The upſet price to be 37000 l. Sterling.

This eſtate lies about mid way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to theſe towns, in the heart of the Carſe of Gowrie, which is known to be one of the moſt beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and conſiſts of a proper proportion of carſe and other grounds; the ſoil is of the richeſt and moſt ſubſtantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very beſt quality. The barony meaſure is large, and the victual-farm gives the higheſt prices. The tenants are all in good circumſtances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the eſtate; which being capable of great improvement, a purchaſer will have every proſpect of riſes as the leaſes drop.

The fine navigable river Tay runs through the Carſe, and there is a harbour in it, within a mile of the eſtate of Inchmartine.

There are many valuable old trees in the Carſe eſtate, and an extenſive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The manſion-houſe, which conſiſts of twelve rooms, beſides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and ſtands nearly in the center of the eſtate, at a proper diſtance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-houſe, a fine orchard, and a new garden incloſed by high walls, well ſtocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which ſurrounds the houſe, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaſer can have acceſs at pleaſure, is ſufficiently incloſed; and the thriving hedge-rows and ſtripes of planting on this part of the eſtate, give a moſt beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds; and the valued rent of the eſtate is ſufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or ſuch part thereof as the purchaſer inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper ſecurity

The progreſs is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to John Robertſon writer in Edinburgh, perſons inclining to purchaſe by private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply.

James Niel gardiner at Inchmartine, will ſhow the eſtate and the houſe.

SUNDRY FARMS AND A COAL TO LET.

THE following FARMS, lying in the pariſh and barony of Primroſe or Carrington, ſeven miles ſouth from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith, are to LET; the entry to commence immediately, or at the ſeparation of this crop from the ground, viz.

I. The Farm of STONEFIELDHILL, containing about 173 acres of arable land, with houſes, barns, and offices, lately poſſeſſed by John Baptie.

II. The Farm of REDSIDE, containing 288 acres, and the lands contiguous thereto, called the MILL-LAND-PARK, containing about 70 acres, amounting both together to about 358 acres of arable land, all incloſed and divided by ſtone dykes, fenceble for ſheep, and which, for many years, have been in paſture, and in the occupation of the proprietor. Theſe lands will be let either jointly or ſeparately in tillage or as graſs farms.

III. The grounds at Primroſe, called the OLD INCLOSURES conſiſting of about 44 acres and upwards, divided into three incloſures, two of which are poſſeſſed by Mr Newbigging, and the other by Captain Chriſtie, having been in graſs for many years paſt.

IV. The Farm of SHIELS of CAPELAW, with its mail garden, or orchard, all incloſed, in the occupation of the proprietor, and containing about 45 acres of arable land, wholly in paſture now.

V. The Corn and Barley Mill of PRIMROSE, with the lands and thirlage lately poſſeſſed by William Thoiburn. The entry to the mill will be at Martinmas next; and if the tenant who takes the mill wiſhes to add to his poſſeſſion, he may have a conſiderable farm, as the lands of Redſide, and the lands called Mill-land Park, lie contiguous and adjoining to the mill.——There is alſo to LET, the Wank, or Fuller's Mill of Primroſe, with the Land, Houſes, Dying Copper, &c. lately poſſeſſed by Thomas Hall and Son; the entry to commence alſo at Martinmas firſt. This mill lies ſo near to the corn and barley mill, that they may with eaſe be poſſeſſed and managed by the ſame perſon. They will therefore be let together or ſeparately, with whatever land may be required.

VI. The COAL on that part of the eſtate of Primroſe next to Edinburgh, with the Coal Gian, Sit houſe, and Colliers houſes. The ſale from this coal, when going, is conſiderable; and it is thought would prove an eligible ſettlement for a man of ſkill and ſubſtance, who would meet with proper encouragement; Mr Murray, who lately poſſeſſed the ſame, having acquired conſiderable wealth by working it. The tackſman may be accommodated with a farm of any extent, adjacent to the coal, for keeping the horſes employed in the works, or for tranſporting the coal to Edinburgh.

AS ALSO, There will be LET, the following Lands in the pariſh of Dalmeny, and ſhire of Linlithgow, ſeven miles weſt from Edinburgh, viz.

The Lands of LEUCHOLD, containing about 123 acres of excellent land, ſufficiently fenced, and divided into ſeven incloſures by ſunk fences faced with ſtone. As alſo, part of the incloſed grounds adjoining thereto, and lying from thence to Dalmeny, along the weſt ſide of the turnpike road ſouthwards to Dolphington-bridge, containing 205 acres and upwards of as fine rich land as is in that country.

Theſe grounds in the pariſh of Dalmeny are propoſed to be let in one or two farms, with houſes, &c. &c. as may be agreed on. They are now and have been many years in paſture, but may be let for tillage, particularly the grounds of Dalmeny, if parties can agree on the terms and rent, which will be high, as the lands are valuable, *i. e.* from 30 s. to 50 s. per acre on leaſe.

The ſalmon, trout, and ſmelt or ſperling fiſhery in Cramond water, from the bridge to the loweſt ebb of the ſea, will be let on reaſonable terms to real fiſhers who mean to live by the buſineſs.

The lands in the barony of Primroſe, and the coal, will be ſhown by Alexander Tweedie at Primroſe; and the lands at Leuchold and Dalmeny by M'Melvill at Leuchold-houſe, near Queensferry. And, for further particulars, perſons intending to offer may apply to Mr Mitchelſon, jun. Nicolſon's ſtreet, Edinburgh, who has power to let the ſaid farms and coal.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, eaſt from the Hermitage, poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-houſe, Stable, and other conveniencies: ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houſes and Garden lying adjacent thereto on the ſouth ſide thereof, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Marr. The premiſſes will be ſhown at any time by the ſervants in the houſe.

The progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Robertſon writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouſe, Glaſgow, on Wedneſday the 18th December next, between the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

The LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEWLANDS, KINNYHILL, and BURNBANK,

lying in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, either in whole or in ſuch lots as ſhall be condeſcended upon at the roup, all lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock; and, if not then ſold, theſe parts which are not in tack, will be let for the enſuing crop.

For further particulars apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glaſgow, or Patrick Robertſon writer there.

The Creditors of the ſaid Mr Gray are hereby required to lodge with Mr Hamilton the truſtee, their grounds of debt, with affidavits to the verity thereof; and all perſons indebted for coals, are entreated immediately to pay the ſame to the truſtee, or Mr Robert Gray, who has power to diſcharge the ſame.

Orders for coals given in at Mr Hamilton's writing-room, Queen-ſtreet, will be punctually executed.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF AYR.

To be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, in Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 26th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I.

THE Lands of Mauchlinmains, Eaſt, Weſt, and South Moſsgavils, Lochhill or Broadnewlands, Hollandbuſh, Knowhead, and Dikefield,

containing about 712 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the ceſs-books at 602 l. 11 s. 3d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 235 l. 14 s. Sterling, 20 bolls meal, and 13 bolls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 ſtones ſtraw.

LOT II.

The Haugh-mill, Mill-lands, and Multures, preſently let at 52 l. 12 s. 4d. Sterling, 3 bolls 10 5-8th pecks meal, 13 bolls 9 1-half pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the ceſs-books at 69 l. 4 s. 11d. Scots.

The lands conſiſt only of about ſeven acres; but the mill, which is in good repair, has a moſt extenſive thirlage; for, excluſive of the multures of the thriving town of Mauchlin, and the proprietor's other lands in that pariſh, ſhe is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchaſe at a great price.

The preſent leaſe was granted, from favour, at a very inadequate rent, and when it expires (if the thirlage is not impaired by a ſale to the ſtrange heritors), a very great riſe may be depended on.

LOT III.

The lands of Willockſhill, conſiſting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the ceſs-books at 31 l. 1 s. 1d. Scots, preſently let to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 13 l. Sterling.

Theſe three lots lie in the pariſh of Mauchlin, on the great roads from Glaſgow to Dumfries, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and ſix miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable, and well incloſed with hedge and ditch, and the tenants pay the land-tax.

During the currency of the preſent leaſes they have been highly improved, by incloſing, ſubdividing, and liming, and ſo at the expiry will let for double rent. There is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

LOT IV.

The Lands of Prieſtſhiells, Stottincleugh, Graſhills, Blackſide, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, conſiſting of about 338 2 acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the ceſs-books at 445 l. 2d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99 l. 14 s. 1d. 8-12ths Sterling.

Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Muirkirk, and the above-mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr paſſes through them. They afford excellent ſheep-paſture, and have beſides a conſiderable quantity of arable land, capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themſelves.

There is alſo a great appearance of lead mines in different parts of this eſtate, and it abounds with game.

At the laſt ſet the teants paid no leſs than 846 l. Sterling of graſſum, ſo at Martinmas 1783, when the leaſes expire, above double the preſent rent may be depended on. The eſtate has a right of common paſturage, feal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extenſive muir called the North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a very large thirlage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and pariſh burdens, and, particularly, the tenant of the mill pays above 7 l. of ſtipend over and above his rent.

The purchaſers of the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot I. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

		Real Rent. Money.			Valued Rent. Meal. Bear.		Scots.		
		L.	s.	d.	B.	F.	L.	s.	d.
Parcel 1.	Mauchlin Mains,	72	13	6	0	0	152	10	1
2.	Eaſt, Weſt, and South Moſsgavils, Lochhill or Broadnewlands, -	120	12	8	12	6	335	16	4
3.	Hollandbuſh, Knowhead, and Dikefield,	42	5	10	8	7	114	5	0
		235	14	0	20	13	602	11	5

The lands of Mauchlinmains, in Parcel 1. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following lots, viz.

		Rent.			Measure.		
		L.	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.
Lot 1.	The lands poſſeſſed by Matthew Fiſher, Mr Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and William Tennent,	15	16	4	16	1	12
2.	The lands poſſeſſed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilſon, -	19	15	10	21	1	0
3.	The lands poſſeſſed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton,	18	15	4	21	2	37
4.	The lands poſſeſſed by John Richment and Robert Weir, -	18	8	0	17	1	10
		72	15	6	76	2	19

The lands in the pariſh of Muirkirk, in Lot 4. will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels, viz.

		Real Rent. Sterling.			Valued Rent. Scots.		
		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Parcel 1.	Prieſtſhiells, Stottincleugh, and Graſhills, - -	40	0	0	166	10	0
2.	Blackſide, Linburn, and Lamontburn, - - -	39	0	6 8/12	161	16	10
3.	Harwood, - - -	11	0	0	45	10	0
4.	Muirmill and Mill-lands, -	9	13	7	71	3	5
		99	14	1 8/12	445	0	3

The title-deeds, rentals, current leaſes, plans of the lands, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the ſignet; to whom, or Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to ſell by private bargain), perſons inclined to purchaſe may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will alſo be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will ſhow the lands.

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